IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend Claim 1 as follows:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of generating a cyclic sequence of frequencies comprising:

selecting a number of frequencies in succession from a list of usable frequencies by means of a sequence of indices indicating respective positions in the list,

deriving said sequence of indices from a kernel,

controlling a frequency generator arrangement to repeatedly generate the succession of frequencies so selected, and -

updating the list in respect of the frequencies it contains between successive selections of a frequency therefrom, the detail of each updating being dependent upon the part of the succession of frequencies so far selected.

2. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein each updating is such as to result in a list which contains a respective subset of the frequencies contained in the list from which the first frequency of the succession of frequencies was selected, wherein each updating is such as to result in a list from which is excluded any frequency which differs from the frequency last

selected by less than a predetermined amount, and wherein the updating immediately prior to the selection of the last frequency of the succession is such as to result in a list from which is also excluded any frequency which differs from the frequency first selected by less than said predetermined amount.

3. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 2, wherein, if L denotes the length of the complete succession of frequencies, *l* denotes the length of the part of the succession of frequencies so far selected at any given time, and *m* is a predetermined integer greater than 1 and less than L,

each updating which occurs when $l < m$ is such as to result in a list from which is also excluded any frequency which differs from any frequency so far selected by less than said predetermined amount,

each updating which occurs when $m \leq l < L$ is such as to result in a list from which is also excluded any frequency which differs from any of the (m - 1) frequencies most recently selected by less than said predetermined amount, and

each updating which occurs when $(L - m) < l < L$ is such as to result in a list from which is also excluded any frequency which differs from any of the m - (L - *l*) frequencies first selected by less than said predetermined amount.

4. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein each updating is such as to result in a list which contains a respective subset of the frequencies contained in the list from which the first frequency of the succession of frequencies was selected, and wherein, if L denotes the length of the complete succession of frequencies, *l* denotes the length of the part of the succession of L frequencies so far selected at any given time, and *m* is a predetermined integer greater than 1 and less than L,

each updating which occurs when $l < m$ is such as to result in a list from which is excluded all frequencies other than those which differ by less than a predetermined amount from the least number of the frequencies so far selected,

each updating which occurs when $m \leq l \leq (L - m)$ is such as to result in a list from which is excluded all frequencies other than those which differ by less than said predetermined amount from the least number of the (m - 1) frequencies most recently selected, and

each updating which occurs when $(L - m) < l < L$ is such as to result in a list from which is excluded all frequencies other than those which differ by less than said predetermined amount from the least number of the (m - 1) frequencies most recently selected and the m - (L - *l*) frequencies first selected.

5. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the value of each index i of the sequence of indices is given by

$$i = |f(\mathrm{ID})| \text{ modulo } W$$

where ID is said kernel and W is the current length of the list.

6. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the value of each index i of the sequence of indices is a function of the ordinal number, in the succession of frequencies, of the frequency being selected by that index.

7. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the value of each index i is given by

$$i = |M^*(\mathrm{ID}) + N + 1| \text{ modulo } W$$

where M is the ordinal number, in the succession of frequencies, of the frequency being selected by that index, ID is non-zero, and N is the number of frequencies contained in the list from which the first frequency of the succession of frequencies is selected.

8. (Original) Apparatus for generating a cyclic sequence of frequencies, comprising a frequency selector for

deriving a sequence of indices from a kernel and using these indices to indicate respective positions in a list of usable frequencies to thereby select a succession of frequencies from the list, and a frequency generator arrangement for repeatedly generating the succession of frequencies so selected, wherein the frequency selector includes a list updater for updating the list in respect of the frequencies it contains between successive selections of a frequency therefrom in such manner that the detail of each updating is dependent upon the part of the succession of frequencies so far selected.

9. (Previously Presented) A radio communication system which employs frequency hop sequences generated by a method as claimed in Claim 1.

10. (Original) A radio communication system which includes apparatus as claimed in Claim 8 for generating frequency hop sequences.